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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1691)

Name of Candidate	Satyam Gandhi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	803048
Center	Online	Date	26.10.2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The practice of passing of bills without the scrutiny by the parliamentary standing committees undermines their significance and sets a wrong precedent. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संसदीय स्थायी समितियों द्वारा संवीक्षा के बिना विधेयकों को पारित करने की परिपाटी, उनके महत्व को क्षीण करती है तथा गलत दृष्टांत स्थापित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

parliamentary committees have been set up under art 118 (power of parliament to regulate its own business), conventions, privileges, etc.

importance
- check on hasteness
- expertise role
- scrutiny
- make executive accountable

→ In 2019-20, not even a single bill was referred to parliamentary committees

↓

problematic

① sets wrong precedence to bypass committee

② undermines importance of parliament

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Bills passed without scrutiny - it may represent majoritarian views

(4) MPs do not get chance to understand legislative processes

(5) weakens executive accountability to legislature

(6) danger of converting parliamentary system into presidential system.

(7) Bills passed without committee scrutiny represents view of party in government not parliament

Way forward - (1) Mandatory committee stage

(2) Refer crucial Bills to committee compulsorily (like CAA)

(3) Increase tenure of committees

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to recall means removing the representative from the office through some kind of referendum if s/he fails to keep his/her promise.

Advantage

① will reduce money muscle power in politics

② may stop criminalisation of politics

③ ensures accountability to people

④ people must have right to remove if they wish to, in a democratic system

⑤ will increase political awareness in society

⑥ Direct democracy of Gandhi

Don't write anything this margin (space area of page as found).

Disadvantage

1. may result into harassment of MP, MLA
2. hard to fulfill aspirations of every citizen.
3. may be used by rival parties to topple govt
4. result into instable government
5. not in concordance with parliamentary democracy.

Rather than right to recall, we should focus on

- positive political culture
- public hearings
- Electoral Reforms
- strengthen RTI
- Grievance Redressal mechanism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by the Speaker in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में,अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Anti defection law (10th schedule) was inserted through 52nd amendment to stop 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' culture in politics

However, as pointed out by NCRWC, it restricts freedom of legislators.

↓

True → disqualified if voted against

→ disqualified on anti party activities

↓ disqualified if ignored whip.

However, MPs, MLAs are free to express opinion in public

internal communication with party

there has been question on role of speaker in case of disqualification

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① sole authority to speaker to decide on disqualification

② No time limit prescribed to decide on disqualification

③ Speaker's decision can be challenged in SC (Kihoto hollan case)

However, Due to partisan role of speaker, there have been instances when speaker did not take decision for many months (sikkim)

Thus, NCRWC recommends
↓
decision on disqualification by Election commission

Supreme Court recently called for setting up independent tribunal for deciding on disqualification.

Thus, it is essential for democracy to maintain balance between freedom and restriction in all spheres

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Inter-state river water disputes have been among the most pressing issues faced by the Indian federal system. In this context, examine the potential of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in addressing the issues involved. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद, भारतीय संघीय प्रणाली द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले सर्वाधिक अहम मुद्दों में से एक रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Inter-state river water disputes act 1956 was promulgated by Parliament (ISRWD) under article 262 to resolve these disputes.

Why most pressing issue

1. strain on federalism.
2. water is one of the most precious resource
3. politicisation of issue
4. important for cordial relation between states.

Centre recently brought ISRWD (amendment) Bill, 2019 to correct lacunaes in 1956 Bill.

1. establishes Dispute resolution committee for mutual solution. If, not then sent to tribunal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) single tribunal with multiple benches
(3) provides time frame of 3+1 years to give decision
(4) decision are binding and comes into force as soon as announced
(5) Centre to set up scheme to implement decision
(6) Centre to establish river water data bank.

Significance → provides time bound justice
- speedier decision
- mutual solution through DRCs
- provides implementation mechanism

However, challenges still Remain
- special leave petition (136)
- under Art 32, individuals can take this matter to SC
- what if state do not oblige to decision.

Thus, Inter-state water disputes require concentrated, continuous, harmonious steps to solve these disputes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The expressions 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of the laws' may seem to be identical, but, in fact, they mean different things. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

'विधि के समक्ष समता' और 'विधियों का समान संरक्षण' वाक्यांश एक-समान प्रतीत हो सकते हैं, किन्तु, वास्तव में, उनके अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Art 14 of constitution provides 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of laws' to citizens

Equality before law - British concept

① No citizen is above law

② absence of privilege to any person

③ Equal subjection of all person to laws

Equal protection of law

① similar application of law to similarly situated people

② Equality of treatment under equal circumstances.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ like should be treated alike without any discrimination (eg- governor and common citizens are not similarly situated, thus governor has been given some impunities)

former is a negative concept while latter is positive.

However, Both 'equality before law' and 'equal protection of law' reinforce each other for establishment of an egalitarian society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Idea of the Civil Services Board has been widely hailed as a key civil services reform, however it is not without its own limitation. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक महत्वपूर्ण सिविल सेवा सुधार के रूप में सिविल सेवा बोर्ड के विचार का व्यापक रूप से समर्थन किया गया है, हालांकि इसकी भी अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Civil services board has been established to regulate, control. affairs of civil servants in centre and state.

Central Civil services board is headed by Cabinet secretary.

State civil services board is headed by Chief secretary.

- It was also recommended by 2nd ARC for civil services Reform

positives

(1) it attempts to depoliticise civil servant's posting, transfers etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) provides proper institutional mechanism to ensure transparency in posting, transfer of Civil Servants

(3) state government has to provide explanation if recommendation is rejected.

cons
- → recommendation is not binding
- → chief secretary works under CM, so hard to ignore CM's order
- → despite establishment of board, many instances of 'punishment transfer'

way forward

(1) NITI aayog says → minimum 2 years term of secretaries

(2) SC - TSR subramanian case → minimum 3 years tenure to officers

(3) make recommendation of board binding on govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. It is argued that the introduction of compulsory voting in India would strengthen its democratic credentials. Critically analyze. **(150 words) 10**
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत में अनिवार्य मतदान की शुरुआत से इसकी लोकतांत्रिक साख सुदृढ़ होगी। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Voting percentage has always been cause of concern in India

Many experts have been suggesting for compulsory voting as done in Australia.

pros

① It will deepen democracy in India

② It will Result into political education of people

③ It will represent views of migrants population also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) will result into increased accountability of Political parties to citizens

However, there are limitations

(1) high cost to ensure votes of migrants

(2) will require much more resources

(3) democracy should work on will not force

(4) people having indifferent political attitude may vote any random party

(5) Enforcing it will be most difficult

Way forward

(1) Awareness campaign
(2) engage NGOs for voter education
(3) search ways for online or postal ballot for Migrants
(4) declare public holiday all over India on voting days.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Setting up of an Open Government Data (OGD) Platform can potentially be a game-changer for transparency and accountability. Analyse. Also, identify the challenges that remain in translating this potential into reality.
(150 words) 10

ओपन गवर्नमेंट डेटा (OGD) प्लेटफ़ॉर्म की स्थापना संभवतः पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के लिए गेम-चेंजर हो सकती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संभाव्यता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

open government data platform would enable citizens to analyse how government uses their information and the performance of government on various indicators

Benefits

① Transparency

- Citizens would be able to analyse those data in real time
- will enhance trust in government
- Result into empowerment of citizens

② Accountability

- citizens would ask questions on bad performance of govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It will act as a feedback mechanism for government
- Citizens ought to know the data that government stores.

Challenges

1. Infrastructure - will require huge data silos, power connection
2. government may be reluctant to establish ODP.
3. Misuse of data
4. data must be available in vernaculur and comprehensible manner

Way forward

1. constitute committee to analyse this issue
2. individual ministries should have their own open data platform.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. There have been concerns related to foreign funding to NGOs in India. In this context, examine the current framework regulating the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में NGOs की विदेशी फंडिंग को लेकर चिंताएँ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इसे विनियमित करने वाले वर्तमान ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए।

NGOs are currently regulated under FCRA act 2010.

main provisions

① NGOs have to recieve all donations in single account

② NGOs cannot spend more than 50% of contribution on administrative work.

③ Submit details to government regarding activities

④ NGOs cannot recieve contributions to fund political parties, media houses

There have been concern on NGOs using foreign funding to do illegal ~~things~~ activities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Concerns

① using funds for religious conversions

② using funds to disturb peace, harmony

③ NGOs acting as frontal office of extremist group in pretext of Human Rights.

④ using foreign funding to interfere into domestic politics

⑤ using funding to support illicit drugs trafficking.

Recently, Home ministry banned 4 NGOs due to their alleged involvement in Religious conversion activities using foreign funding.

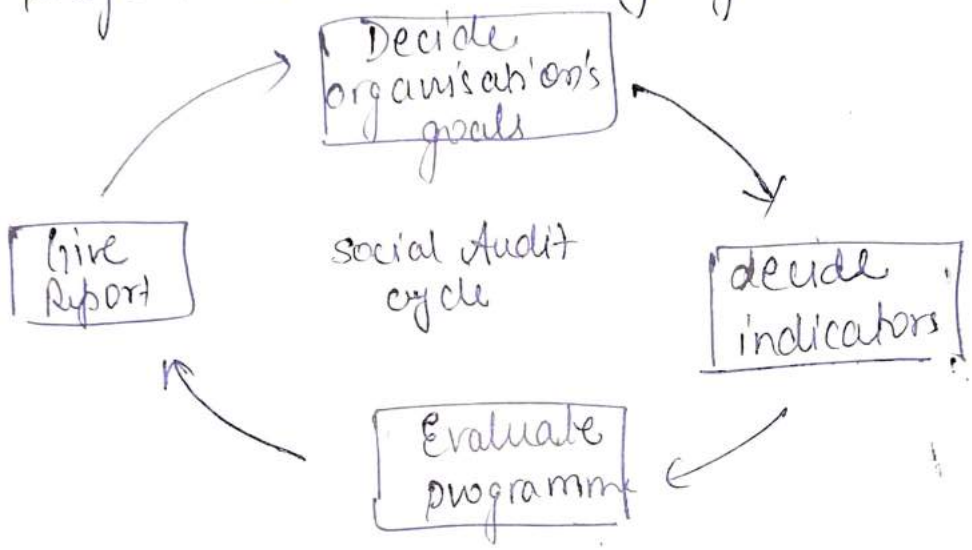
Hence, the need is to maintain balance between ~~civ~~ NGO's rights and security and interest of nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

social audit is public scrutiny of projects undertaken by government.



Benefits of social audit

1. Increases transparency, accountability of government
2. Increases credibility of institution.
3. Enhanced trust of citizens
4. Direction towards participatory democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) embodies the principle that government is to 'serve the people not rule'

(6) facilitates Good governance through

- making govt responsible
- Accountability
- feedback mechanism
- citizen participation
- efficiency

Impediments

(1) public : either unaware or disinterested

(2) sopradic, adhoc social audits

(3) Absence of trained auditors

(4) state audit units (SAU) are not institutionalised

Way forward

(1) Awareness generation

(2) collaboration with NGOs

(3) ~~action~~ time bound action on audit reports

(4) Institutionalise SAUs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the Quasi-Judicial and Advisory functions of the Election Commission of India. Do you think the powers of the Election Commission need a relook in context of the challenges it has faced in recent years?
(250 words) 15

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के अर्द्ध-न्यायिक और परामर्शी प्रकार्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि हालिया वर्षों में निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में इसकी शक्तियों को पुनरीक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Election commission has been constituted under art 324 of constitution

number is decided by president
- 1 chief EC
- 2 election commission

Quasi judicial function

① decides on disputes over election symbol between parties

② disqualifies person from contesting election if he/she does not furnish details of election expenditure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) implements and checks violation of Model code of Conduct

Advisory function

(1) Advice to president on disqualification of MPs

(2) Advice to president on whether election can be held in state where president rule is enforced

In Recent times, Election commission is facing (many challenges)

(1) politicised appointments (sole discretion to executive)

(2) unable to control criminalisation of politics

(3) Questions on favouring ruling party.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) inaction over violation of MCC
(5) allegation related to EVM manipulation

Thus, the power of Election commission needs a relook to make it more compatible to prevent condition

Way forward

(1) NCRWC → EC should be appointed through multimember commission
law commission

(2) Make qualifications explicit in constitution

(3) NCRWC recommends to give power to EC to declare office of profit.

(4) Give MCC legal sanction (NCRWC)

(5) senior most Election commissioner should automatically elevated to Chief Election commissioner

(6) power to deregister political party.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Increase in the number of judges at the Supreme Court is a welcome step, nonetheless efficient functioning of the judiciary requires broader reforms at all levels of judicial hierarchy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

उच्चतम न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में वृद्धि एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, फिर भी न्यायपालिका के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए न्यायिक पदानुक्रम के सभी स्तरों पर व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Number of judges in supreme court is determined through supreme court (number of judges) act

- current strength = 33+1
- total increase → 6 times

Problems/challenges

① 55000 cases pending in SC and 3 crore in all courts

② many high courts, district courts functioning below sanctioned strength

③ Delays in appointment through collegium system

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Increase in number of judges will help in

① faster resolution of cases
② decrease pendency
③ More number of sittings.

However, broader Reforms is Required at all level of hierarchy

① District

→ adopt e-court system
→ petty matter through family courts
→ All India Judicial services (Punchhi commission, NITI aayog 3 year agenda)

② High Court

→ more scrutiny of PILs
→ try to solve cases at earlier

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

General Recommendations

1. establish lok adalats in all states.
2. Increase retirement age of judges
3. Adoption of E-courts
4. More number of working days
5. law commission recommends to set up 4 appeal courts at different location and one constitutional court at Delhi
6. Scrutnize PILs before accepting
7. NITI aayog 3 year agenda recommend to constitute All India Judicial administrative Cadre
8. All India judicial service for appointment to district judge post
9. promote alternate dispute resolution mechanism at lowest level to reduce pendency in lower courts.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Seventh schedule of constitution mentions legislative power of ~~Execut~~ state government and Central government

7th schedule
- → Union list - 97 matter
- → Concurrent list, 66 matter
- → state list - 47 entri

42nd amendment removed 5 entries from state list to concurrent list.

However, the present condition require modification in 7th schedule for competitive and cooperative federalism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Appropriate placement

① Mihir shah committee recommended to transfer water from state list to concurrent list for resolution of water disputes.

② land and agriculture may be shifted to concurrent list for reforms such as e-NAM, APMC.

③ forests and environment can be better managed at local level so it should be shifted to state list.

Addition

① Education in concurrent list should be bifurcated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

into school and higher education to bring more clarity.

② add one more entry in state list to facilitate para-diplomacy (west Bengal – Bangladesh)

③ local governance in union list should be transferred to concurrent list.

Division of legislative power still remain one of the tension area in federal relation. In this regard, recommendation of Sarkaria commission → (consult state before making law on subjects of concurrent list), should be implemented in letter and spirit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What do you understand by doctrine of eminent domain? How can it be applied to understand the evolution of right to property under the Indian constitution? **(250 words) 15**

सर्वोपरि अधिग्रहण-अधिकार के सिद्धांत (doctrine of eminent domain) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संपत्ति के अधिकार के विकास को समझने हेतु इसे कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है?

doctrine of eminent domain relates to right to property. It means an individuals property cannot be taken away without due procedure and paying compensation.

Evolution of Right to property

(i) Right to property was provided as fundamental right in the original constitution under article 19.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) First amendment, 1951 - an attempt towards land reforms was challenged on the basis of violation of right to property.

(3) Ninth schedule empowered state to implement few directive principles which would have precedence over funda-mental rights.

(4) 44th amendment in 1978 deleted right to property as fundamental right.

(5) Right to property is today a legal right under article 300A.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Right to property and its violation cannot be a ground under A.32

(7) property can be taken away through executive action. No legislative action required.

(8) Compensation to be paid by state if property is acquired.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Explain the structure and function of the National Commission for Backward Classes. What is the significance of recent changes made in its status? **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की संरचना एवं प्रकार्यों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इसकी प्रस्थिति में किए गए हालिया परिवर्तनों का क्या महत्व है?

National commission for backward classes was constituted in 1993 and given constitutional status in 2018 through 102nd amendment act.

Structure
- → 1 chair person
- → 1 vice chairperson
- → 5 members

→ all the members are appointed by the president under his warrant and seal

→ President can determine the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

service conditions of the member, Vice-chairperson and chairperson

- their term is subject to pleasure of president

Functions

① Inquire in complaints related to violation of rights of backward classes

② power of a civil court to
- enforce attendance of a person
- Recieve evidences
- Retrieve data from public records.

③ Ensure constitutional safeguards to Backward classes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Research and development work in related field

(5) make recommendations to government

Recent changes made

(1) NCBC to recommend sub classification of OBCs

(2) give advices on reservations.

way forward

(1) Ensure proper stakeholders participation in NCBC

(2) maintain gender balance

(3) make recommendations binding in few cases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. **(250 words) 15**

उद्देशिका' में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Preamble mentions to ensure Justice - social, economic and political to all its citizens. This has been derived from Russian ~~COMM~~ Revolution (1917)

① SOCIAL

(i) → social justice denotes equal treatment of all citizens irrespective of its caste, religion, race, etc.

(ii) → It represents the idea of Ambedkar who wanted to make India a social democracy.

(iii) → It means absence of privilege to any class.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

steps

(a) → Protection of Civil rights act 1955
(b) → National commission for SC, ST
(c) → Reservation to backward classes
(d) → Prevention of atrocities act 1989.
(e) → abolishing untouchability (A.17)

(2) Economic

i) Economic justice means non discrimination between people on economic factors

ii) important for establishment of an egalitarian society

iii) Elimination of inequalities

steps taken

(a) → Directive principles (art 39(b), (c))
(b) → Reservation in jobs to weaker section
(c) → Equal Pay; Equal wage act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) → adopted progressive taxation and welfare state

(3) Political Justice

i) all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to political offices.

ii) Ensures participatory democracy.

Steps taken

(a) → Right to vote (legal right)

(b) → Universal adult suffrage

(c) → Art (19) – gives important civil liberties such as right to form association

Thus, Indian preamble - often called 'identity card of constitution' is important source to remind us of our ideals, values, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections in the era of proliferation of social media? In this context, identifying the steps taken by the ECI, suggest further measures. **(250 words) 15**

सोशल मीडिया के प्रसार के युग में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव के संचालन में आने वाली चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ECI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की पहचान करते हुए आगे के उपायों को सुझाइए।

The advent of social media has brought many advantages and challenges in conducting free and fair election.

advantages
- faster communication
- less expensive
- Easy campaign
- More Reach
- voter Education

CHALLENGES

① voters may be manipulated through fake articles and information

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) voter's privacy is at stake (cambridge analytica)

(3) spread of misinformation is very fast on social media.

(4) difficult to track the source of fake news due to end-to-end encryption.

(5) many bots and 'trolls' accounts have been made to harass people and supress truth.

(6) Major social media companies are foreign so hard to regulate and make them accountable.

(7) Fake accounts are created to use 'deep fakes' to spread misinformation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

① overview mechanism to keep a watch on fake news

② PIB factcheck initiative to tackle misinformation

③ Reporting and shutting down fake accounts by the help of companies

Suggestions

① Create a separate wing in ECI to deal with social media

② Ensure expenditure on promotion of accounts is legal and within limit

③ make bigtech companies accountable for fake news.

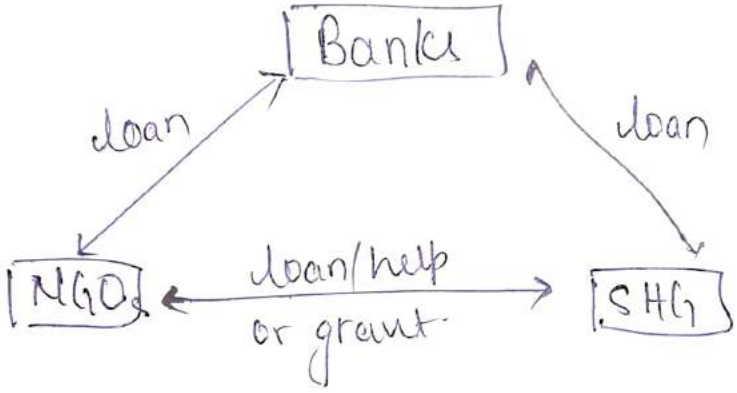
④ Awareness and education program

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain how the linkage between banks, NGOs and SHGs helps in facilitating access to microfinance and contributes to the development of rural areas. **(250 words) 15**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि बैंकों, NGOs और SHGs के मध्य संपर्क किस प्रकार सूक्ष्म वित्त तक पहुँच को सुविधाजनक बनाने में सहायता करता है तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास में योगदान देता है।

NGOs and SHGs form the backbone of rural financial architecture.



how does it facilitate microfinance

① SHGs are mainly dependent upon their promoter NGOs for funds

② Banks also provide loans to SHGs directly through

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

schemes such as SHG-bank linkage program of NABARD

(3) one women from every SHG is entitled for 1 lakh loan from bank under MUDRA scheme.

(4) NGOs help SHGs in starting micro-enterprises and empower them

(5) NGOs sometime act as bank guarantor for SHGs

Contribution to development of Rural area

(1) Promoter micro-enterprises and employment generation. (Unnat papad - example)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) empowers women to stand on their own leg

(3) NGO - SHG collaborates to market the produce of SHGs

(4) Development of natural resources

(5) improves standard of living in rural areas
↓
demand increases
↓
Econonomic growth.

Despite there, many challenges remain, which can be solved through

(1) government procurement of SHG products
(2) mission mode digital literacy scheme
(3) provide SHG subsidies on marketing
(4) Ensure sustainability of SHGs
(5) establish SHG monitoring cells.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Identify the different issues associated with the design and implementation of MGNREGA. What reforms have been taken in recent times to address the above-identified issues? **(250 words) 15**

मनरेगा (MGNREGA) की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। उपर्युक्त चिन्हित समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं?

MGNREGA act 2005 guarantees every job card holder 100 days of wage employment in Rural areas.

Benefits
- unemployment allowance
- wage guarantee
- DBT wage to account
- Rural development
- employment to unskilled workers

Issues

① Design

(a) unemployment allowance is paid by states. This creates much burden on states

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) focuses only on unskilled workers

(c) wages of MGNREGA is often below minimum wages in the state

(d) it is a system of 'employment for the sake of employment'.

(e) whole wage burden on central government

② Implementation issue

(a) frauds in muster rolls :- wage is received without any real work on ground.

(b) delay in payment of wages and unemployment allowance

(c) often provision of drinking water, shelter at project

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is not followed

(e) works are alloted after much delays

Steps taken

(1) wage directly to bank account through Aadhar based payment system

(2) 60:40 ratio of raw material and and wage is not applicable at ~~Panchay~~ District level rather Panchayat level

(3) Muster-Rolls avaliable on website for public scrutiny

(4) Geotagging projects done under MGNREGA

Way forward

- MGNREGA for urban areas
- focus on maintenance of assets
- institutionalising Social Audit Units
- establish Grievance Redressal mechanism at local level.

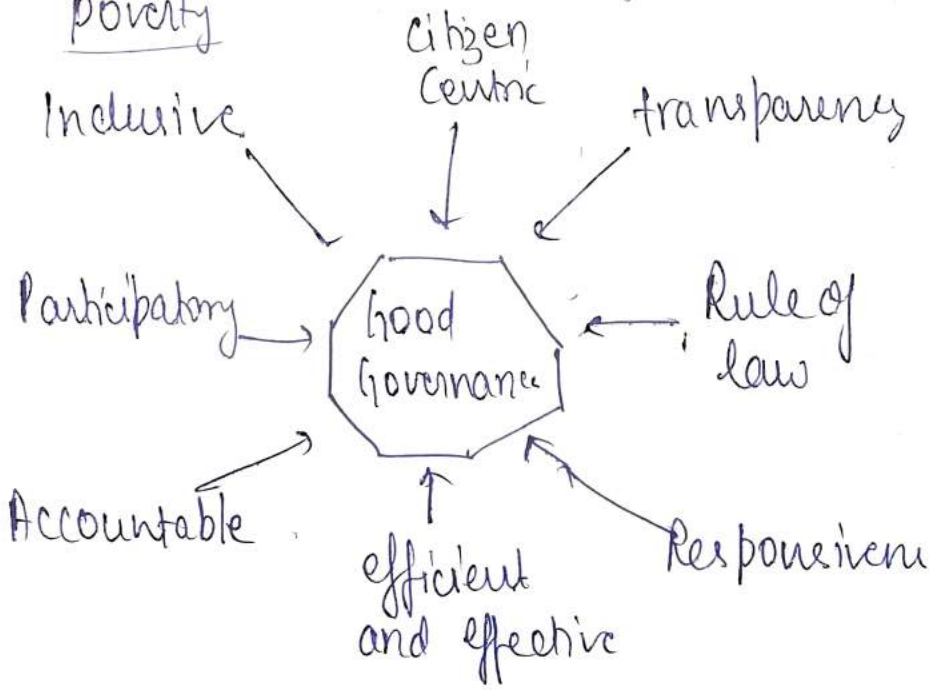
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. A sound legal framework, robust institutional mechanism for establishing rule of law, competent and dedicated workforce and decentralization and delegation are some of the necessary preconditions for good governance. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

एक सुदृढ़ विधिक ढांचा, विधि के शासन को स्थापित करने के लिए मजबूत संस्थागत तंत्र, सक्षम और समर्पित कार्यबल तथा विकेंद्रीकरण एवं प्रत्यायोजन सुशासन हेतु कुछ आवश्यक पूर्वापेक्षाएं हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Good governance is making governance inclusive, efficient, effective, accountable and citizen centric

UN chief Antonio Guterres describes good governance as single most important tool in fight against poverty



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① Sound legal framework

- helps in enforcement of contracts
- important for rule of law.
- enhances ease of doing business
- should be citizen centric

② Rule of law - institutional mechanism

- helps to curtail arbitrary powers
- curbing corruption
- enhances citizens trust in institution

③ Decentralisation, ~~Dedication~~ delegation

- ensuring participatory governance
- ensuring citizen centric governance
- better decisions can be made
- More effective due to context specific actions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Competent and dedicated workforce

- makes governance accountable to people
- more efficient in completing projects
- results into appropriate grievance redressal.
- enhances Responsiveness of administration
- less susceptible to corruption.

Good governance is a continuous process, which needs to further ~~focus~~ focus upon

(1) Appropriate grievance redressal
(2) bringing attitudinal changes in workforce
(3) Institutional mechanism to check corruption.
(4) Removing multiplicity of laws.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1694)

Name of Candidate	Satyam Gandhi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	803048
Center	Online	Date	01.11.2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In light of the renewed focus on strategic disinvestment in recent times, examine the rationale behind it and also discuss the concerns raised against it. **(150 words) 10**

हाल के दिनों में रणनीतिक विनिवेश पर नए सिरे से ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने के आलोक में, इसमें निहित औचित्य का परीक्षण कीजिए तथा साथ ही इसके विरुद्ध व्यक्त चिंताओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

strategic disinvestment means reducing government stakes in Public sector enterprises below 51%.

→ Recent strategic disinvestment under process
- Air India
- Pawan Hans limited

Why strategic disinvestment

① government is running out of resources, disinvestment will help in raising resources

② philosophy of 'state has no ~~rolle~~ business to be in business'

③ Improving efficiency of PSUs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) controlling fiscal deficit (~9%) and debt-to-GDP ratio (~85%)

(5) Increasing non tax revenue

Concerns

(1) Rangrajan committee → privatisation does not essentially lead to better efficiency

(2) concern about social security and job losses

(3) poor will be disadvantaged if essential service provider PSUs get disinvested.

(4) Reduced dividends in future

(5) fear of crony capitalism

Strategic disinvestment is good way to raise resources in this difficult period but those resources should be used for capital expenditure instead of covering revenue deficit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. For minimising distribution losses in the power sector, public private partnership (PPP) and input-based distribution franchisee models can provide the solution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

विद्युत क्षेत्रक में वितरण घाटा कम करने के लिए, सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPP) और आगत-आधारित वितरण फ्रेंचाइजी मॉडल समाधान प्रदान कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Niti aayog in its India @75 report recommends franchisee models for discoms. eg → Delhi

Econ

① High ATKC losses (~25%). Private DISCOMs can bring efficiency.

② DISCOMs owes ~95000 crore to various states leading to depleted resources of states

③ Can bring better technology

④ PPP based DISCOMs would be able to carry out business according to sound principles.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) PPP based DISCOMs would generate employment along with efficiency.

(6) These DISCOMs could be able to attract better talent and FDI.

However, (concern remains)

(1) state is the biggest defaulter of electricity Bills. So, how DISCOMs will deal with state is not clear

(2) privatisation may not bring efficiency - Rangrajan committee.

(3) job lossess and inadequate social security.

(4) PPP would not work if other reforms are not carried out (eg- labour Reform)

It is essential to construct efficient, effective power sector in India. It would help to achieve the aim of 'Has ghar Bijli' + financial viability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is imperative that the present system is re-engineered and a transition towards Outcome Budgeting is made for effective Public Finance Management in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यह आवश्यक है कि भारत में प्रभावी लोक वित्त प्रबंधन के लिए वर्तमान प्रणाली को पुनर्व्यवस्थित किया जाए और परिणाम बजट की दिशा में संक्रमण किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public finance management has always been came of concern in India due to meagre resources and welfare state purpose

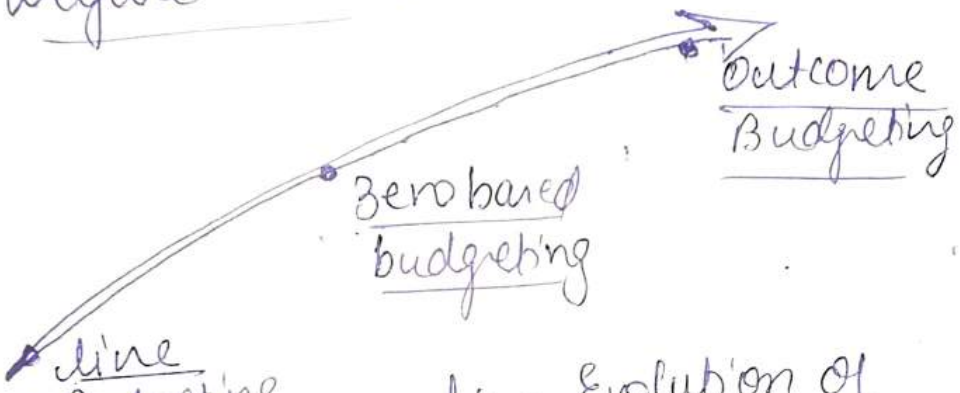


fig - Evolution of budgeting system

Problems in present system

① only output is measured, outcome is ignored.

② Resources are wasted in ensuring efficiency but not effectiveness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Outcome budgeting is a system where funds are allocated according to the outcomes that it produced or is going to produce

Why Needed

① Ensuring long term and short term qualitative outcomes rather than quantitative outputs

② accepting the fact that some sectors such as Education, outcomes will be measured over a long period of time

③ Ensuring effectiveness of spending.

Constraints
- Measuring outcome
- bureaucratic resistances

Outcome budgeting would help to efficiently and effectively manage public finance along with ensuring high economic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The recent Union Budget has proposed corporatizing at least one major port. In this context, highlight the benefits of a corporatized port, as compared to ports run by public authorities. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही के केंद्रीय बजट में कम से कम एक प्रमुख पत्तन के निगमीकरण का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है। इस संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा संचालित पत्तनों की तुलना में, निगमीकृत पत्तन के लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has 12 major ports and around 205 ~~major~~ minor ports which handle bulk of national and international trade.

- Only Ennore port (Major) is currently run by private sector.

Why corporatizing port

① It will free up precious government resources.

② It will bring advanced technology.

③ corporatised ports may attract FDI due to strong economic fundamentals in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Will result in reduced turn around time.

(5) May increase capacity of ports.

(6) current hybrid port service model creates conflict between state and private player

problems with ports run by public authority
→ less efficiency
→ high cost
→ corruption
→ bureaucratic delays

Way forward

(1) Need to ensure corporatisation according to sound risk-benefit sharing framework

(2) Rakesh Mohan committee - all ports should be run on landlord model

Corporatising ports will help not only in generating revenue but increasing India's trade competitiveness but it should be done effectively to avoid crony capitalism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss why land pooling is being seen as an effective and dependable tool that can replace the traditional land acquisition mechanism.

(150 words) 10

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों लैंड पूलिंग को पारंपरिक भूमि अधिग्रहण तंत्र को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकने वाले एक प्रभावी और विश्वसनीय साधन के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

Traditional land acquisition methods focused on
- land ceiling
- collectivisation
- consolidation

Land pooling refers to voluntarily coming together for a specific purpose without losing the ownership of land.

problems in traditional mechanism

1. Resistance from land owner
2. Difficulty in maintaining coordination among stakeholders
3. High cost of acquisition
4. Litigation in courts → delays

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why land pooling → More viable

① It does not involve force, it is completely voluntary.

② less chances of matter landing in courts, hence less delays

③ Bottom-up process, rather than top down

④ better coordination among stakeholders

problems

- lack of land records
- Still new idea, need to popularise it
- resistance from vested interests

Thus, land pooling presents vast opportunity for modern land Reforms. However, People need to be aware about it for better fruitful result.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identify the challenges faced by the railways in India. In this context, also discuss the ways in which the Railways can be transformed into an efficient public service provider as well as commercially viable entity.

(150 words) 10

भारत में रेलवे के समक्ष व्याप्त चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों की भी विवेचना कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रेलवे को एक कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा प्रदाता के साथ-साथ वाणिज्यिक रूप से व्यवहार्य निकाय के रूप में रूपांतरित किया जा सकता है।

Indian railways is worlds largest railway under single management and largest passenger service provider

However Railways is facing many challenges

1. Very high operating ratio (~102%)
2. working in departmental silos has reduced efficiency.
3. uneconomic price structure
   - high freight charges
   - loss passenger charge
4. loosing to roadways in freight movement.
5. Pressure of populist demands
6. Over-utilisation of many routes (Delhi-Howrah)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

A] efficient public service providers

1 → focus on early completion of dedicated freight corridor
2 → restructuring railways
3 → fastening railway station redevelopment work
4 → Debroy committee → set up independent regulatory authority

B] Commercially Viable

1 → Correct the distorted price structure
2 → Monetising assets like land (Debroy committee)
3 → Advertisements like Delhi Metro
4 → Promote private trains under viable revenue sharing formula
5 → transfer non-core works to private players (Niti aayog)

Efficient and effective functioning of Railways is not only important for good governance but also for rapid economic growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Give an account of the benefits that can accrue from the One Nation One Ration Card scheme. In this context, also discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for the scheme to become a success. **(150 words) 10**

एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड योजना से प्राप्त हो सकने वाले लाभों का विवरण दीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के सफल होने के लिए जिन चुनौतियों का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है, उनकी भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, government rolled out One Nation One Ration Card scheme as a pilot project in 6 UTs.

problem with traditional system → Migrants left out

problem with traditional system → distorted storage pattern

problem with traditional system → Different states had different laws to govern PDS

Benefits of ONORC

① would cover Migrant population

② would keep check on fake benficiary due to Aadhar-seeding

③ would lead to reduced hunger, malnutrition (SDG goal 1, 2, 3)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) would increase purchasing power of migrants by reducing out of pocket expenditure.

(5) would lead to standard system of Ration Card across the country.

Challenges

(1) Federal strain - will need to take states into confidence

(2) Ensuring aadhar-card seeding with Ration card.

(3) Need seamless movement of PDS grain across state borders

(4) Need to create efficient information management system.

Thus, One Nation One Ration card would be revolutionary in ensuring Inclusive growth and implementing directive principles of state policy. (ensuring good health)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the need for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) in India, discuss the constraints in implementing PIM. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में सहभागी सिंचाई प्रबंधन (PIM) की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, PIM के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

In India, around 112 million hectares of land has irrigation infrastructure, rest ~60% of arable land is still dependent on Monsoon

In this context, Participatory Irrigation management is touted as solution

↓

Need

① to implement context specific irrigation strategies

② Democratise use of water

③ To save water and increase irrigation efficiency

④ To better manage irrigation infrastructure as they would have more knowledge of requirements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) To cover the gap between Irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilised.

(6) to empower and strengthen Water use associations (WUA)

Constraints
- (1) Timely water usage fees.
- (2) checking efficient water usage
- (3) low awareness among people
- (4) People lack adequate skills to manage irrigation

Way Forward

(1) Bring water user associations under Priority sector lending

(2) link SHG – WUA.

(3) Provide them skill training under PMGKVY

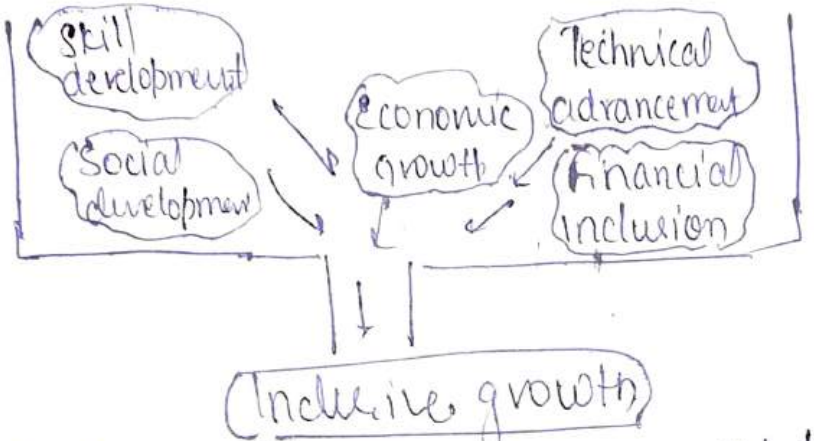
(4) Awareness generation about efficient water use.

Participatory Irrigation management would usher new era in achieving 'Har Khet to Jal' target under PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojna.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Inclusive growth in an economy itself negates the need for a Universal Basic Income. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में समावेशी विकास स्वयं ही सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय की आवश्यकता को नकारता है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

OECD defines Inclusive Growth as Growth that is fairly distributed across all sections in society.



Universal Basic income is a concept to grant definite amount of cash to everyone.

Why Inclusive Growth negates the need for UBI

① Inclusive Growth raises purchasing power of individual

② Will result into skill development and thus increase in employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) would result into financial inclusion

(4) Important to remove inequality

But, UBI may be irreplacable because

- assures guaranteed income
- Direct support
- Gives choice to individual
- Maintains human dignity
- Most important for vulnerables who cannot find job

Way Forward

(1) Increasing public service delivery efficiency

(2) Placement tracking under skill development

(3) focus on labour intensive sectors

Inclusive Growth is sine-qua non for an egalitarian society and can negate the need for very costly UBI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. E-commerce holds the potential to revamp agriculture marketing in India in multiple ways. Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10
ई-कॉमर्स भारत में अनेक तरीकों से कृषि विपणन में सुधार लाने की क्षमता रखता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Agriculture marketing is a important component of supply chain to ensure farmer's welfare.

Problems with Agri Marketing
- → Dominance of APMCs
- → Inadequate private investment
- Infrastructure issue
- Domination of intermediaries
- unproductive and inefficient

Benefits of E-commerce

① will raise income of farmers by removing intermediaries

② will provide farmer's produce to all over the country negating the impact of APMCs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) will bring private investment, improved technologies

(4) will promote agro-business companies

(5) Reduce post harvest losses due to faster transaction on E-commerce

(6) Examples → Amazon fruit store
fruit basket → Jio store selling vegetables

Concerns → Crony capitalism
→ cartelisation by big private players
→ farmers have less bargaining power

Way forward

(1) Make farmers aware about Contract farming.

(2) Empower FPOs

(3) Connect big E-commerce companies with FPOs

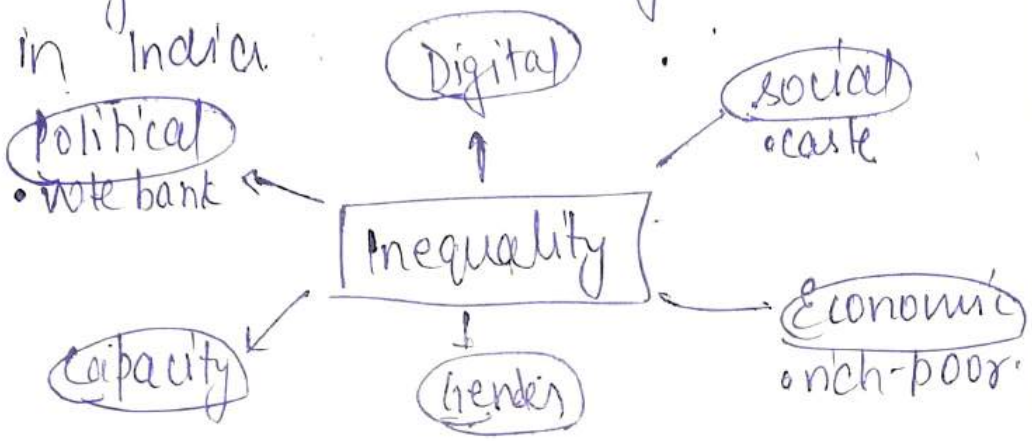
(4) Provide adequate regulatory environment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. While some associate increased penetration of technology and industrialization with increase in inequality in India, the reasons for the same lie somewhere else. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि कुछ लोग प्रौद्योगिकी और औद्योगीकरण की पैठ में वृद्धि को भारत में असमानता में वृद्धि के साथ संबद्ध करते हैं, तथापि इसके कारण कहीं और निहित हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Oxfam says that India's 10% of richest people hold 70% of its wealth. It signifies the extent of inequality in India.



Increased penetration of technology and Industrialisation as Reason:-

① technology has created wide gap between haves-have nots

② People having access to technology can afford better standard of living

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Industrialization decreased social security cover of workers

(4) Industrialisation weakened bargaining power of workers

(5) Industrialisation made capitalists rich through extracting 'surplus value'

(6) Increased flow of money resulted into exclusion of financially untouched people.

However (Real Reasons)

(1) decrease in public expenditure by state especially after LPG reforms.

(2) Failure of enforcing rules, laws against social crimes (untouchability)

(3) Poor governance and corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Businessmen - politician - criminal nexus has ~~two~~ marginalised vulnerable sections

(5) Inadequate focus on exploitative gender relations results into gender pay gaps

Way forward

(1) CSR, NRI funding in hospitals, schools (Mission 3 year action agenda)

(2) Increase tax and non-tax revenue

(3) Enforcement of rules like Equal wages act, Protection of Civil Rights act

(4) financial inclusion through increased penetration of Banks

(5) Improve public service delivery capacity

~~Corruption is~~ Inequality threatens not only economic base of society but also social and political thus it is important to eradicate it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in India are in need of urgent reforms addressing their regulatory (1), structural (2) and operational (3) issues. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में शहरी सहकारी बैंकों (UCBs) हेतु उनकी नियामकीय, संरचनात्मक और परिचालन संबंधी समस्याओं को दूर करने वाले तत्काल सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Urban cooperative Banks are registered under states cooperative ~~ban~~ society acts and regulated under Banking regulation act, 1949

Issues
- High NPAs
- weak corporate governance
- weak prudential Norms.
- Politicised appointments
- Danger of Bank runs (PMC Bank)
- dwindling profits

Need for Reforms

A) Regulatory Issues

(1) they are under dual regulation. Both RBI and Registrar general of states regulate them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) strong norms such as Prompt corrective actions are not applied to them

(3) weak corporate governance.

[2] Structural

(1) Politicised appointments

(2) Board of governors is often not aware of malpractices.

(3) inefficient accountability mechanism

[c] Operational

(1) Politician- Bank official links leads to loan defaults

(2) Inadequate scrutiny before granting loans.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) lack of skilled professionals and infrastructure.

Way forward

(1) Malegam committee recommends to establish board of management to manage affairs

(2) convert UCBs to small finance bank (R Gandhi committee)

(3) Recent Act - Banking regulation (amendment) act 2020 to regulate UCBs should be implemented in letter and spirit

(4) fix higher CRAR, CRR, SLR norms

Banking system is backbone of economy and its efficient functioning is necessary for public confidence and fast economic growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Why is participation in Global Value Chains (GVCs) important for India? Highlighting some of the concerns associated with GVCs, suggest some measures for India to reap benefits from participating in them.

(250 words) 15

वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं (GVCs) में भागीदारी भारत के लिए क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? GVCs से संबद्ध कुछ चिंताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत के लिए इनमें भागीदारी से लाभ प्राप्त करने के कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Global value chains refers to distributed network of products components across the nations which are essential for complete manufacturing of any item.

→ GVCs work on principle of comparative advantage of trade.

Why important

① Reap the benefits of globalisation

② Needed to achieve speciality in any product manufacturing

③ Can increase Export competitiveness by reducing input cost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) India is not self sufficient in every component of manufacturing.

(5) GVCs will bring cost effective technology and necessary expertise

Concerns

(1) Any global Economic crisis can have profound impact on Economy of India

(2) Violation of Rules of Origin.

(3) May stop development of indigenous industries

(4) Countries having already advanced technology will be winner, while developing nation like India may lose.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Issue of market access in foreign countries

(6) It may compromise with India's Economic sovereignty (eg. API → China needed for medicine)

Measures

(1) Promote indigenous industry through Production linked incentives

(2) Negotiating trade deals on equitable terms

(3) develop self sufficiency in critical areas (API of medicine)

(4) Ensure emergency response mechanisms during global crisis

(8) GVCs are integral component of Globalised world. However, a balance is needed between trade liberalisation and self sufficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What is the significance of state finances for macro-economic stability in India? Also, highlight the issues with states' fiscal management in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में समष्टि-आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए राज्य वित्त का क्या महत्व है? साथ ही, भारत में राज्यों के राजकोषीय प्रबंधन से संबद्ध मुद्दों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

According to Economic survey 2019, states together spend more than centre, thus it signifies the importance of state finances.

Significance

① states have around 45% contribution to Debt-GDP ratio.

② important for keeping general government fiscal deficit under control

③ important for keeping the bond yield low in the market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) efficient utilisation of states finance directly increases purchasing power of people

(5) weak states finance may reduce spending → ↓ demand
↓
↓ economic growth

(6) Issues

According to RBI annual states finance report 2019

(1) states have high revenue expenditure resulting in high revenue deficit.

(2) states are borrowing from market to cover revenue deficit

(3) overall Debt-GDP ratio of states have increased marginally to around 45%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Inadequate revenue generation
(6) Overdependence on grants and tax share from centre
(7) Inefficient fund utilisation
(8) some states like Maharastra have exceptionally high debt.

Way forward

(1) Implement FRBM act in letter and spirit
(2) Increase efficiency to reduce revenue deficit
(3) Give constitutional status to State Comptroller and auditor general
(4) Innorative ways to increase own revenue generation

States finances are important and thus the need is to maintain a balance between expenditure and receipt for overall financial stability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Bring out the need for organizing farmers into structures like producer organizations. Also, identify the challenges that need to be addressed for such initiatives to achieve their desired objectives. **(250 words) 15**

उत्पादक संगठनों जैसी संरचनाओं में किसानों को संगठित करने की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, ऐसी पहलों के वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Farmer producer organisations are legal entity that brings farmers under a collective identity.

→ Budget 2020 → Announced creation of 10000 FPOs in India in next 5 years

Need

① to improve the bargaining power of farmers

② important for effective functioning of contract forming.

③ Gives marginalised farmers voice that generally aren't available

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Easier for government to deal with one organisation rather than many farmers

(5) Can increase agriculture productivity under voluntary collectivisation.

(6) increases their competence to hire advance technology, credit, etc.

Challenges

(1) Majority of FPOs are still in nascent stage

(2) Ensuring sustainability of such organisation

(3) FPOs may get hijacked by political parties to strengthen their vote bank.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) individual farmer's voice may be ignored under a strong leader

(5) FPOs can be inequitable due to difference between bargaining power of small and large farmers

(Way forward)

(1) Provide them credit and other facilities through PSL, Custom hiring center

(2) Ensuring sustainability through legal, financial, operational helps.

(3) forming FPOs among farmers having similar bargaining power may reduce influence of big farmers

(4) Connect FPOs with E-commerce and Agri-Business companies

FPOs are important tool for farmer's welfare and can be useful to achieve the target of doubling farmer income by 2022

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. National Infrastructure Pipeline is an ambitious step in the direction of achieving multiple development goals. In this context, discuss its features and significance. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्रीय अवसंरचना पाइपलाइन विविध विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम है। इस संदर्भ में, इसकी विशेषताओं और महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

National infrastructure pipeline is a blueprint for investment of Rs 102 lakh crore in the infrastructure sector in next 5 years.

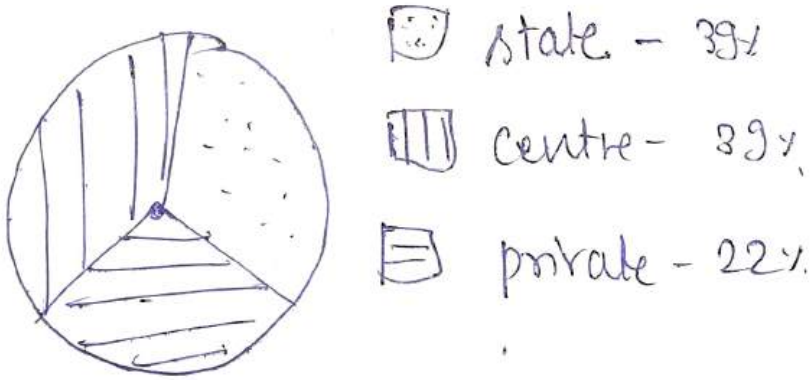


fig- division of 102 lakh crore among states, centre and private sector.

NIP is an ambitious attempt to increase capital expenditure along with economic growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Feature

① focuses both and physical infrastructure and social infrastructure

② Sectors such as energy and roads have been given more priority

③ ~~into~~ involves private sector too.

Significance

① would give necessary push to infrastructure

② important for reducing logistics cost

③ Provides a direction for time bound spending.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) ↑Infrastructure → ↑Trade
↓
↑GDP growth ← ↑income

Challenges

(1) Mobilising funding due to covid crisis

(2) ↓ efficient utilisation of funds

(3) sector such as food processing given inadequate share (0.01%)

Way forward

(1) preparing blue print for not only spending but also mobilisation.

(2) Increase allocation to social infrastructure.

(3) develope an index to gauge state's performance.

Infrastructure is a backbone of any economy and thus NIP would go long a way in achieving the aim of $5 trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The government should prioritize capital investments over subsidies to improve the economic situation of farmers. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
सरकार को किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सब्सिडी की तुलना में पूंजी निवेश को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India spends over 3 lakh crore every year on different type of subsidies

Food > Fertiliser > Petroleum

- Due to increasing fiscal deficit, concerns are raised on viability of subsidy in agriculture.

Why subsidy ~~[illegible]~~

- to improve bargaining power of farmers
- used as policy to promote cultivation of particular crop
- increase income of farmers
- promote Equity
- Capacity Building of farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, increasing subsidies have demerits too

1. comes at the cost of investment
2. increases inefficiency in production
3. very high fiscal burden
4. Results into chain of wastage (power subsidy → water wastage → soil wastage through Erosion)
5. no incentive to farmers to bring efficiency and adopt technology.
6. leakages, corruption leads to wastage of Resources
7. results in distorted cropping pattern and inflation.

Thus, experts are arguing to increase capital investment rather than subsidy :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① will result in building of infrastructure
② efficient usage of public money
③ would incentivise farmers to adopt new technology
④ would decrease revenue deficit

Way forward

① Niti Aayog → replace MSP with price deficiency payment system
② Shanta kumar committee → flat cash per hectare basis and remove subsidy
③ Incentivise farmers to give up subsidy on the line of Give it up campaign (LPG)

Allocating meagre resources effectively is key to ensure farmer's welfare along with financial stability and sustainability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the potential of micro and small enterprises in the food processing sector, enumerate the challenges that they face. In this regard, discuss the importance of the Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (FME). (250 words) 15

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारीकरण (FME) योजना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Food processing sector is emerging as important constituent for inclusive and fast Economic growth

Potential

1. High availability of raw materials
2. Cheaper workforce in India
3. Consumerism and urbanisation is increasing demand for processed foods
4. Round the year availability of Raw material
5. Resilience to downturns in economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) given Priority sector lending status
(7) High domestic demand and large market
(8) Important for inclusive growth as decentralised food processing enterprises help in distributing wealth.

Challenges

(1) lack of advanced technology
(2) lack of adequate credit
(3) lack of Quality testing facilities
(4) Competition from imports
(5) Requires high working capital
(6) Dispersed marketable suplus across India
(7) Inadequate lab-industry linkages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance of scheme for formalisation of MFE

- Rs 10000 Crore allocated
- formalisation will help in getting various govt benefits
- increase export potential
- improved access to credit, technology
- will make them commercially viable.

Way forward

1. NITI aayog - create 40 testing labs across country
2. Improve quality checking mechanism
3. Ensure adequate credit
4. policy framework for lab-industry linkage
5. Provide subsidy for marketing

Food processing enterprises have high potential to accomodate workforce from agriculture and ensure fast Economic growth rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss how the idea of Aatmanirbhar Bharat goes beyond the traditional view of self-reliance. (250 words) 15
चर्चा कीजिए कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत का विचार किस प्रकार आत्मनिर्भरता के पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण से परे है।

Central government announced Atma Nirbhar Bharat Yojna to overhaul India's economic system towards more self sufficiency.

Total outlay - Rs 20 lakh Crore.

~~Experts are criticising~~ Atma Nirbhar Bharat features

1. making India self reliant
2. 3 lakh crore collateral free loan to MSMEs
3. opening space sector, ~~cat~~ coal and mineral mining to private sector
3. Push to Agriculture through Agri infrastructure fund
4. Freeing farmers from shackles of APMC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Experts are questioning it as going back to the Era of Import substitution

↓

Reasons

① increased import duties on imports.

② providing incentives to domestic industries

③ Prohibiting foreign tenders upto 200 crore

However, Atma-Nirbhar Bharat goes beyond the traditional notion of self-sufficiency and import-substitution

↓

Reasons

① It focuses on strengthening domestic capacity to ensure safety from global shocks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) focuses on increasing export of various food items and products.

(3) focuses on giving more space to private sector in the growth process of India

(4) Indigenous capacity building is important for guarding economic sovereignty.

(Way forward)

(1) Adequate implementation of the schemes in the Atma Nirbhar Pacakage

(2) taking advantage of GVCs to attain speciality in network product manufacturing (Economic survey 2019)

Thus, Atma Nirbhar Bharat is a right step in right direction towards making India more economically empowered and self-reliant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The cropping pattern in India is highly skewed towards crops that are water-intensive. In this context, discuss the need to shift the focus from land productivity to irrigation water productivity. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में शस्य प्रारूप जल-गहन फसलों की ओर अत्यधिक झुका हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, भू उत्पादकता से सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता पर ध्यान-केंद्रण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to the spatial and temporal distribution of crops.

Cropping pattern in India is highly skewed towards water-intensive crops

- Rice belt
- Sugarcane

fig- water-intensive crop distribution

Due to this distortion, ~~there~~ it has given rise to problems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(problems)

1. Intense water depletion in Haryana Punjab, Maharashtra.
2. Soil salinity and degradation
3. Increase in concentration of harmful elements like Uranium (cancer train in Punjab)
4. Drought like situation in Maharastra
5. stubble burning - pollution

Thus, the need is to shift towards (water productivity)

↓

per unit of water required by the crops in different regions.

1. states like Bihar, East UP are more suitable for rice and sugarcane cultivation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② states like Maharastra should focus on cotton, bajra etc.

③ Need to evolve policy for agro climate specific cropping pattern.

Way forward

① Incentivise farmers in Northwest India to move towards cereals and pulses through increase in MSP, etc

② Evolve GM crops that are drought resistant and require less water

③ Promote rice and sugarcane cultivation in East India through public procurement of rice and providing subsidies.

Thus, focus on water-productivity will ensure food security along with achieving SDG goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1696)

Name of Candidate	Satyam Gandhi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	803048
Center	Online	Date	21/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

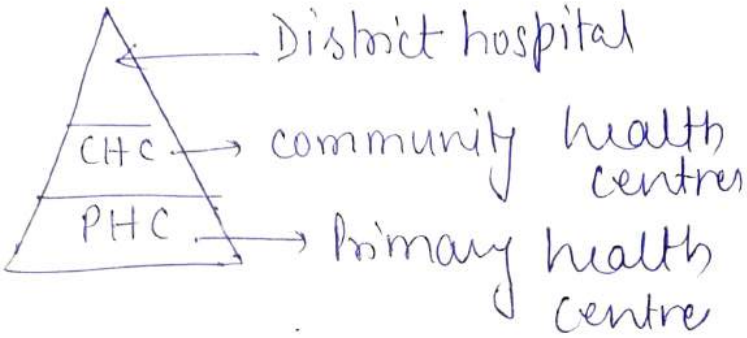
All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rural health care in India faces significant challenges. Elaborate. What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

India spends around 1.7% of its GDP on ~~Rural~~ healthcare. Majority of it goes on Rural healthcare.



Challenges

1. Inadequate infrastructure of PHCs
2. lack of trained doctors.
3. Inadequate doctor : population and nurse : population ratio.
4. Poor motivation level among health officials.
5. Poor refferal services.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) less expenditure on PHCs

(7) More focus on curative rather than preventive healthcare

Steps that can be taken

(1) Raise public expenditure to 6% of GDP - 2/3rd should go to PHC

(2) Public private partnership (Niti aayog)

(3) establish health information registries

(4) Incentive schemes for posting of professionals in rural area

(5) Fill up vacancies in doctors nurses.

(6) Co-location of traditional medicine including AYUSH with PHCs (Niti aayog)

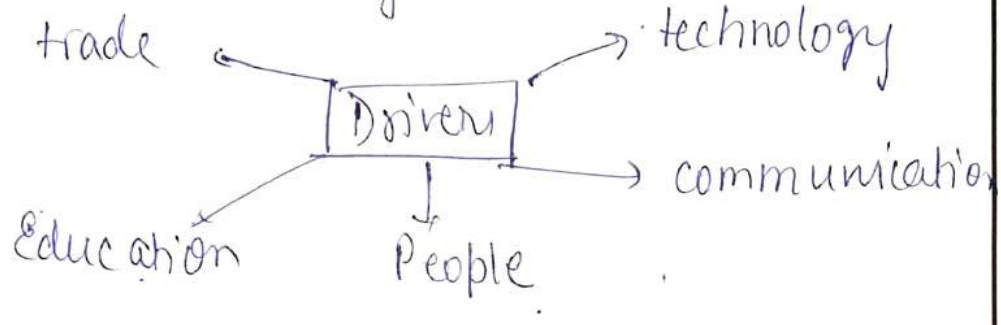
Rural healthcare is most important component of healthcare system in India, as 70% population resides in Rural area. Hence need to strengthen it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Provide a critical evaluation of the impact of globalization on the position of women in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Globalisation is phenomena of increasing interconnectedness and integration between people, society and country.



positive impact on women

① It has increased job opportunities.

② Increased awareness on various issues concerning women

③ Gave rise to women movements such as #Metoo

④ Freed women from shackles of traditional family.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Brought gender Equality in society
(6) More opportunities to women in education

Negative impacts

(1) Increased competition in jobs results into mental health issues for women
(2) have to do dual role → both as homewife, working women
(3) New issues emerged such as women trafficking, safety issues, cyber bullying.
(4) sexual harrassment at workplace
(5) counter response from society against women empowerment

Hence, Globalisation has brought both positive and negative impact on women. The need is to promote positive impact and rectify negative impacts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It has been argued that private sector reduces education to the status of a commodity. In this context, discuss why education should be seen as a necessary public good. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि निजी क्षेत्रक शिक्षा का दर्जा गिराकर उसे एक पण्य वस्तु की स्थिति में ला देता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शिक्षा को एक आवश्यक सार्वजनिक वस्तु के रूप में क्यों देखा जाना चाहिए।

Education as public good means that it should be available to all and

- Non Rivarly in Education
- non-exclusion in education

issues with pvt sector providing Education

- creates vicious cycle of exclusion
- very high cost
- commerce rather than welfare
- Breeds corrupt practices
- Excludes many marginalised section

In this context, Education should be seen as public good

① Education is a basic human right under UNDHR

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Universal Education is important for Econonomic growth and knowledge economy.
(3) To break intergenerational transmission of poverty
(4) For inclusive Growth
(5) To harness demographic dividend.

However counter arguments are also given
- → financial constraints on govt
- → take loan – pay back later
- → very large size of population
- → problem of free-riders

Hence, the need of the hour is to
(1) strengthen public education system
(2) Implement New Education policy.
(3) Regulatory checks on private schools
(4) focus on scholarships, teacher training and learning outcomes.

Hence, education is the new wealth of Nation and should not be ignored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite undertaking many initiatives, malnutrition continues to be a matter of concern for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

अनेक पहलों के बावजूद, कुपोषण भारत के लिए निरंतर चिंता का एक विषय बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According of NFHS-4, around

- 38% Children → Stunted
- 50% Women → Malnourished
- 20% Children → wasted
- 7% Children → obese

Recent lancet study found that 3 out of 4 Indians from rural area cannot afford cheapest nutritious food.

Govt Initiatives

1. Poshan Abhiyan to reduce incidence of malnutrition by 2022-23
2. National Nutrition mission
3. Integrated Child development Scheme
4. Mid-day meal scheme
5. Eat Right movement
6. Anaemia Mukt Bharat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Despite these schemes, results are not encouraging (Reasons)

1. faulty design of ICDS, Mid-day meal.
2. lack of focus on diversification of meals
3. Implementation challenges and administrative apathy.
4. Focus only on ~~cause~~ symptom (malnutrition) not cause (poor maternal health)

Hence (the Need is to)

1. Introduce fortification of staples in ICDS, Mid-day meal
2. Focus on maternal health by providing monetary help, raise age of marriage
3. Include cereals in meals
4. Create employment opportunities for raising standard of living.

Hence, Removing malnutrition is important for achieving SDG 2.3 and Directive principles.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Critically discuss the idea that followers of a religion share not only a community of religious interests but also common secular interests.

(150 words) 10

इस विचार की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए कि किसी धर्म के अनुयायी न केवल धार्मिक हितों वाले एक समुदाय को अपितु सर्वनिष्ठ धर्मनिरपेक्ष हितों को भी साझा करते हैं।

Religion forms important part of 'mosaic of Indian society'.

- India has 6 major religions
- Followers of a religion share both religious and common secular interests

① All people have demand of basic health, education facilities

② Interests in inclusive development.

③ they all want employment opportunities.

④ Secular human rights are valued by followers of all religions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, they may not have common secular interest but favour only religious interests

① Religious customs such as Triple talak over secular interest of human rights

② Demand of autonomy and secessionism based on religious identity (Kashmir)

③ Radical elements inside a religion percieve activities of other religion as anti-thetical to theirs (eg- Namaz at public places)

Thus, the need is to understand that there must be balance between religious and secular interests. My religion is good, yours bad is harmful for unity of this nation.

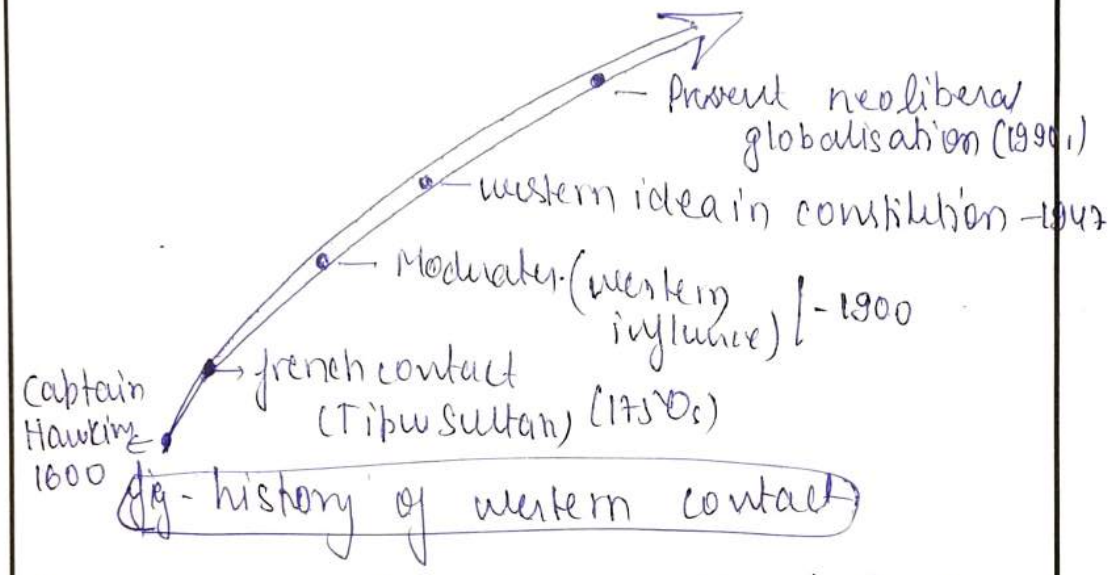
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The constant and aggravated contact with the Western culture has had an erosional impact on the Indian value system. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

पश्चिमी संस्कृति के साथ निरंतर और अतिशय संपर्क का भारतीय मूल्य व्यवस्था पर क्षरणकारी प्रभाव पड़ा है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian value system has been deeply impacted by western culture in both positive and negative way



⇒ western culture has positive impact on Indian value system

① strengthened conciousness about rights, equality, liberty

② Modernised Indian value system with present context

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Broken traditional stereotypes
(4) Resulted into social reform movements for improvement in status of women, Dalits.

However, ~~French~~ western influence has also eroded Indian value system

(1) focus on individualism rather than communitarianism
(2) Nuclear families replaced joint families
(3) People forgetting their duties but demanding rights
(4) Care, social cohesiveness replaced by competition, rivalry
(5) sharing pain together replaced by consumerist society
(6) Breeds corruption, greed and never ending need.
(7) weakened authority of Elders

Although, it has eroded Indian value system but many positive changes have happened which are welcomed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. A dispersed pattern of urbanisation leads to sprawl with associated problems. In this context, discuss how India should manage the inevitable process of urban growth going into the future. **(150 words) 10**

शहरीकरण का प्रकीर्णित पैटर्न संबंधित समस्याओं से युक्त अव्यवस्थित फैलाव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को भविष्य में होने वाली शहरी विकास की अपरिहार्य प्रक्रिया का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार करना चाहिए।

Urbanisation is the phenomena of increasing urban population and increase in area of Urban regions.

→ Census 2011 - 31% people live in Urban area

Urbanisation has lead to urban sprawl

(1) → Increased haphazard growth of Urban area

(2) No planning in road, colonies

(3) inefficient public transport.

This has resulted into growth of many associated problems

(1) Increasing air, water, noise pollution.

(2) Jammed road, traffic problems

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Accidents such as building collapse, industrial disasters

(4) Increase in number of urban poors

(5) Inefficient urban local bodies

Way forward

(1) NITI aayog recommends to expand cities vertically to control Urban Sprawl

(2) Adequate enforcement of building codes

(3) Adequate planning before expansion of cities

(4) Focus on data management for future policy design.

(5) Promote public transport to decongest road

(6) transit oriented development

Urbanisation is inevitable, hence need of the hour is to focus on sustainable urbanisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.
(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

caste and race form two important identity of social group.
Both are closed system of stratification

(why)

① lack of social mobility.
② Identity is defined on birth and cannot be changed
③ Both are exclusive social group.
④ Both system has some higher and lower group enmushed into hierarchy
⑤ Both system acts as a social block in political activities
⑥ Both systems has sub-classes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, there are many differences between caste and ~~class~~ race.

① caste is based on ritual hierarchy while race is based on conventional hierarchy

② social mobility is more strictly prohibited in caste than ~~class~~ race.

③ No legal/constitutional recognisition to race, but caste has legal recognition

④ Racial difference is a natural phenomena, caste difference is not natural but created by humans.

Hence, despite having many similarities between race and class, differences outweigh them.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlight the challenges associated with the rising number of old age dependents in India. What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में वृद्ध आश्रितों की बढ़ती संख्या से संबद्ध चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

- Currently, old age people comprise about 8% of population
- By 2050, senior citizens would consist about 20% of total population

Hence, the rising old age dependents presents many challenges

1. More need of social security will increase govt. expenditure
2. Decrease in productive workforce
3. Decrease in demand in the Economy.
4. Health needs will increase.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) More psychological support will be needed

(6) Aeging population without harnessing demographic dividend is worst case scenario

(Way forward)

(1) search ways to keep them economically productive even in old age.

(2) More focus on schemes related to pension, savings

(3) Construct one old age home in every district (Nitiaayog report)

(4) Increase retirement age in crucial services.

(7) strengthen public health infrastructure

(8) Establish National senior citizen commission for visionary planning.

Old age population is going to be reality, so need of the hour is to convert problem into opportunity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Highlight the impact of drug addiction on individuals, families and society. In this context, discuss the approach adopted by National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction. **(150 words) 10**

व्यक्तियों, परिवारों और समाज पर मादक पदार्थों की लत के प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, 'मादक पदार्थों की मांग में कटौती के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना' द्वारा अपनाए गए दृष्टिकोण की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is considered one of the most drug addicted country due to its large population

Reasons → situated between golden crescent & golden triangle

Reasons ← poverty, psychological issues

Reasons → weak Regulatory implementation

IMPACTS

A] Individuals

→ weakens health system of individual

→ psychological impact such as suicidal thoughts

→ decreases economic productivity

→ ~~Proptn~~ propels them towards crime

B] Families

→ Mental Trauma and quarrels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- weakening of traditional family bonds
- wrong impact on children
- More domestic violence on women

c) Society

- increase in crime rate
- Moral degeneration of society
- breeds culture of violence
- weakening social cohesiveness

Way forward adopted by NAPDDR

1. strict enforcement of Narcotics control laws
2. proper rehabilitation of drug addicted people
3. focuses on awareness and education
4. focuses on strengthening criminal justice system
5. establishment of de-addiction centres
6. focuses on more family support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. A Uniform Civil Code is a much needed step for India to move forward in the 21st century. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

21वीं सदी में आगे बढ़ने हेतु एक समान नागरिक संहिता भारत के लिए एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Uniform civil code is a proposal to formulate personal laws of citizens which apply to everyone regardless of their religion.

→ Article 44 of Indian constitution directs state to formulate and implement Uniform Civil Code.

(Why UCC is Needed)

① To formulate gender neutral laws to achieve gender justice and equality

② To bring sense of uniformity in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) To stop misuse of personal laws by vested interests.

(4) Important to realise the vision of fathers of constitution.

→ Supreme Court on numerous occassion has reminded central government to formulate UCC and has expressed dissatisfaction with inaction

However, it may not be helpful as it is presented to be

(1) It would violate freedom of religion, manage religious affairs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It might incite communal feelings and ultimately weaken national unity.

(3) It might be used by different political parties for vote bank politics.

(4) A top down approach may not be beneficial in sensitive matters.

(Way forward)

(1) Law commission reports says that time is not ripe for UCC.

(2) formulate consensus with religious leaders about UCC

(3) spread awareness to make UCC more ~~appt~~ acceptable.

Time of UCC has already come. It is not only essential to implement directive principles but also to achieve Gender justice & equality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In India, geography, identity and a sense of deprivation have historically combined to drive regionalism. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत में भूगोल, पहचान और वंचना की भावना ने ऐतिहासिक रूप से संयुक्त होकर क्षेत्रवाद को बढ़ावा दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Regionalism is the feeling of sense of togetherness in a region.

Drivers → History + language, Identity, Geography

Geography

① Dravida movement in 1950-60s demanded separate state and legislative autonomy

② Demands of Regional autonomy and secessionalism in North Eastern states of Nagaland, Assam due to separate from mainstream India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ Geographical uniqueness of Himalyan states → granted them special category states.

(IDENTITY)

① Ethnic movements by Bodos, Nagas and other tribals in North East for separate state.

② Demand of Kashmirs on basis of Muslim identity

③ Khalistan movement on basis of Sikh identity

④ Son of soils theory is also based on identity (Mumbai)

⑤ separate formation of Jharkhand, Chattishgarh based on Tribal identity

⑥ Demand of Bodoland, Greater Nagalim is based on identity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) linguistic reorganisation 1956 was based on language identity.

Sense of Deprivation

(1) formation of Telengana was based on sense of deprivation

(2) Many secession movements in North East also has roots in deprivation

(3) Intra region regionalism such as in Saurastra – Marathwada based on sense of deprivation

(4) demand for separate statehood of Seemanchal based on sense of deprivation

Regionalism is important part of democracy and should be seen as vehicle of pluralism rather source of conflict.

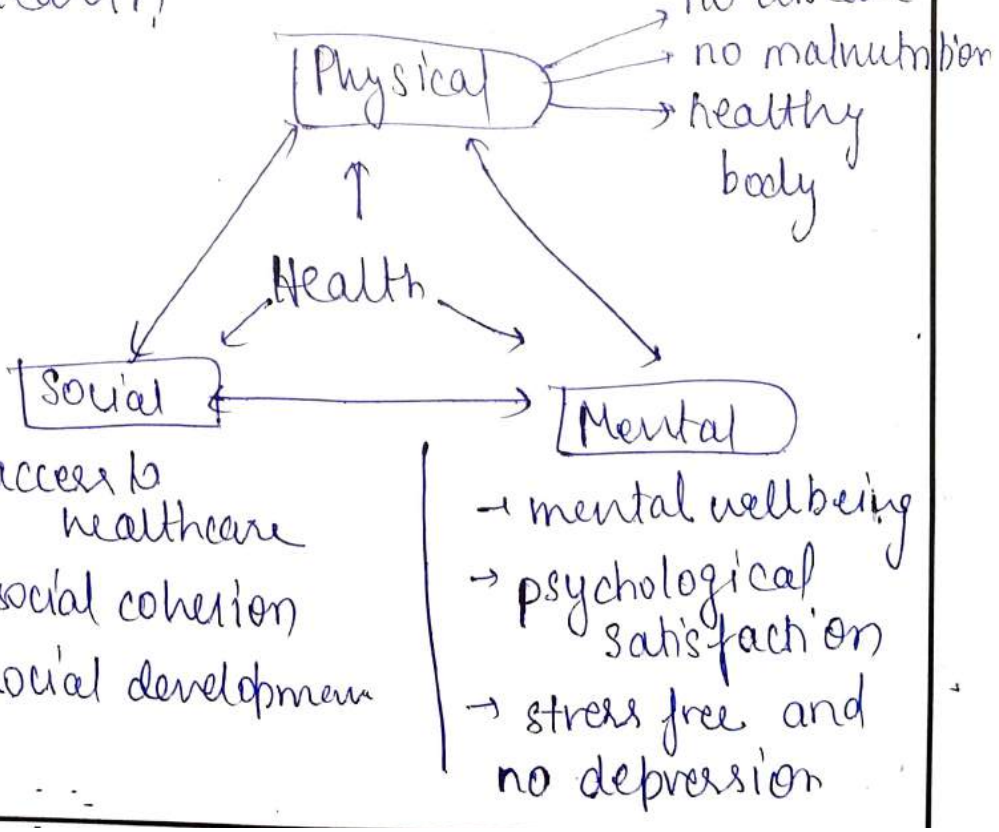
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. According to the WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being. In this context, discuss emerging trends in mental health issues in India. **(250 words) 15**

WHO के अनुसार, स्वास्थ्य वस्तुतः पूर्ण शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक कल्याण की एक स्थिति है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं में उभरती हुई प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to various studies, Every one in seven people in India is suffering from mental health issue.

Mental health forms important component of overall health



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why mental health emerging (issue)

(1) Consumerist society → more demands and needs → source of relative deprivation

(2) Individualism has forstered loneliness, depression

(3) More stress due to competition in job market

(4) lack of family support due to emergence of nuclear family replacing joint family

(5) Social media breeds jealousy and feel of deprivation. It affects mental health

(6) Psychological disorders can also give rise to mental health issues.

(7) unhealthy corporate work culture impacts mental health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges
- → lack of health support
- → social stigma
- → many people consider it normal

Government Steps
- → Mental health policy 1984
- → Mental health act 2017
- → E-Manodarpan
- → Ayushman Bharat Yojna

Way forward

1. Need to integrate mental health issue in school curiculum
2. Organise community ~~lunch~~ lunch, etc on regular interval.
3. Awareness to remove social stigma
4. Fill up vacancies of psychatrist

Mental health is important component of overall health and is necessary to achieve SDG3.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are the challenges associated with cultural diversity in India? How has India been able to accommodate and manage this cultural diversity?

(250 words) 15

भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता से जुड़ी चुनौतियां क्या हैं? भारत इस सांस्कृतिक विविधता को समायोजित और प्रबंधित करने में किस प्रकार सफल रहा है?

India is known as country with unity ~~and~~ in diversity

- 6 Major religions
- 1200+ languages/dialectics
- numerous race, ethnicities
- Geographical diversity.

However, this cultural diversity, apart from being strength also presents many challenges

① Religious diversity

→ breeds communalism
→ May result into riots, conflicts
→ encourage vote bank politics and religious mobilisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② linguistic diversity
→ breeds demands for separate statehood / autonomy (state reorganisation)
→ conflict between languages is not unknown (Hindi v/s Kannada in Bengaluru)
→ Discrimination on linguistic basis

③ Ethnic diversity
→ gives theory of son of soil and may result into conflict
→ secession demands in North-East
→ discrimination → weakens unity of Nation

However, despite diversity, India has been able to accomodate diversity (through)

[A] linguistic → state formation
→ flexible language policy
→ English as official communication language

Article 30

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Religious
- constitutional right to freedom of Religion, prohibition on ~~destric~~ discrimination
- Religious holidays.
- flexible model of secularism
- prohibiting negative use of religion through various laws - eg - RPA act 1951

(C) Ethnic
- statehood grant
- schedule 5, 6 in constitution
- PESA, 1994
- prohibiting discrimination
- freedom of expression (A19)
- preserve culture (A30)

Hence India represents unique case of 'Nations inside Nations' and 'Unity in Diversity'. The need is to promote tolerance to achieve dream of framers of constitution.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The high incidence of poverty combined with multiple deprivations among poor is the most important development challenge for India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

निर्धनों के मध्य व्याप्त अनेक अपवंचनाओं के साथ संयुक्त निर्धनता की उच्च व्यापकता, भारत के लिए सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विकासात्मक चुनौती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Tendulkar committee, 21% of India's population still lives below poverty line.

High incidence of poverty - 21% ⟷ Multiple Deprivations

↓

Biggest challenge

[A] High incidence of poverty

① Mainly result of intergenerational transmission of poverty

② Poors are trapped inside vicious cycle of poverty

③ Highest incidence of poverty among tribals, SCs and other vulnerable section

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Multiple deprivations

(1) India ranks below many african countries in Multi-dimensional poverty index of ~~HDI~~ UNDP

(2) poor standard of lining, less education, bad health → most challenging.

(3) vicious cycle of poverty stops poors from getting out of deprivations.

Why Biggest Developmental Challenge

(1) to promote Inclusive growth and remove inequality (Directive principles)

(2) Poverty reduces purchasing power
↓
low Demand
↓
low Economic growth → Further poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) To remove mass ~~tht~~ hunger and break chain of intergenerational transmission of malnutrition

(4) To harness demographic dividend

Way forward

(1) Address the social determinants of ~~tho~~ poverty, deprivation

(2) Improving public service delivery capacity

(3) establish strengthen ITIs in every bloc of tribal districts (Niti ayog)

(4) Expand Eklavya schools

(5) Extend MGNERGA to urban areas

(6) strengthen public health — increase expenditure to 6% of GDP (Niti ayog)

(7) Skill training and placement tracking

India needs to work seriously towards eradicating poverty to achieve $5 trillion economy goal in true sense

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Highlighting the population growth trend of India in the last few decades, identify the key contributing factors behind this trend. (250 words) 15

विगत कुछ दशकों में भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस प्रवृत्ति में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

According to worlds population prospects by UN, India is currently second most populous nation and will become most populous in 2027.

(population growth trend) in last few decades.

1960s → high population growth rate

1970-80s → total fertility rate (TFR) decreased due to actions by I. Gandhi govt

1990s → population increased but TFR decreased

2020s → current TFR ~ 2.24 expected to reach replacement level by 2021

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(other trends)

- Youth population (15-49) years largest share
- working age population ~ 60%
- Old age population increasing ~ 8%.
- More TFR in poorer states such as Bihar (3.4)

(Reasons behind such trends)

(1) Earlier years → not much awareness on family planning, hence resulted into population explosion.

(2) National population policy 1976, 1994, 2000 → focused on family planning → so TFR progressively reduced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) poorer states in Hindi belt has less literacy hence high TFR

(4) literate southern states has already achieved Replacement rates.

(5) Emergence of ASHAs, ANMs resulted into more awareness on family planning.

Way Forward

(1) Empower ANMs, ASHAs, Anganwadis and home-delivery of contraceptives

(2) Population control as a subject in school cussiculum

(3) special focus on high TFR regions in North Bihar is needed.

Hence, a pro poor, pro women, pro nature population strategy would help India to achieve an optimal level of population.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically. **(250 words) 15**

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

According to Census 2011, there are approx 450 million internal migrants in India.

Economic survey 2018 mentions 139 million seasonal migrants.

→ Contemporary India is story of migration :- (Present migration pattern :-)

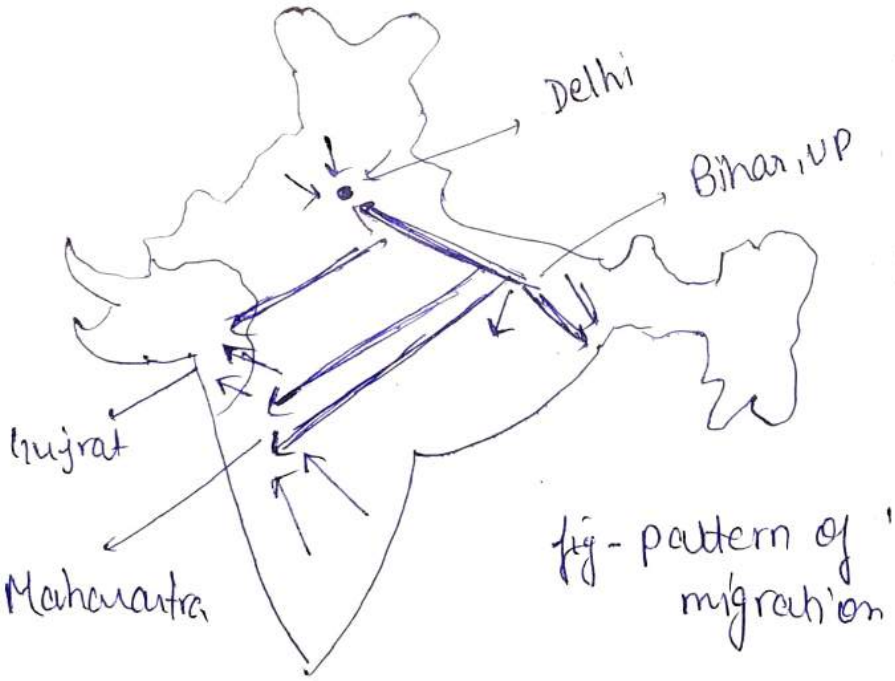

fig - pattern of migration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons of Migration

1. search of jobs
2. pull factors of cities
3. search of better standard of living
4. Marriage
5. lack of jobs in source region

Migration has shaped India

A) socially

1. gave rise to multiculturalism
2. gave rise to sons of soil theory
3. assimilation of social groups
4. increase in individualism rather communitarianism
5. Diluted traditional caste based occupational structure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Economically

① Contributed in high economic growth of regions in Gujrat, Mumbai
② Rise to problem of Urban poors, slums
③ Increased their income and remittances to villages.

However, problems remains

- Urban poors
- Crimes
- multible vulnerabilities
- haphazard growth of cities
- Non portability of benefits

(Way forward)

① Establish Inter-state migration Commission for holistic planning
② Skill mapping and data bank of migrants
③ Introduce portability of social schemes like one nation one Ration Card.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. It can be argued that caste like social stratification is a feature present across religious distinctions in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि जाति जैसा सामाजिक स्तरीकरण भारत में सभी धार्मिक संप्रदायों में विद्यमान एक विशेषता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is the derivation of Ancient Varna system and today considered as 'mosaic of Indian society'

Features of Caste System

- Ritual hierarchy
- Occupational restriction
- limited social mobility
- purity and pollution
- closed, stratified, Exclusive

Historically - Caste was feature only of Hindu society.

Present → Caste is found in all major religions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Caste in ~~other~~ Religions

[A] Hindusim

→ chaturvarna system

→ many subcaste emerged due to accomodation, assimilation (Hunas inraders became Rajputs)

[B] Islam

→ Islam believed in equality within Religion

→ Under influence of Hindusim, many caste emerged

- Ashraf → original muslims from foreign
- Ajlaf → local converts
- others → sheikhs
  → Siddiquis
  → Ahmadiyas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[C] Buddhism

→ although buddhism doesn't recognise caste system, but still social stratification is present.

[D] - Sikhism

→ some type of social divisions exist among Sikhs -.

eg- Nihangar, Namdhari, etc

Hence, Caste like social stratification is present in India across religious distinctions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Domestic servants have become important group of workers in modern India due to changing lifestyles.

Reasons of rise in domestic workers

- traditional connections
- rise of nuclear families
- women becoming more aware
- need of more income - hence both parents work in cities.

Why Invisible

→ No legal identification given
→ Based on oral contracts
→ dispersed across India hence no organisational strength.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges of domestic workers

① they are more vulnerable to exploitation due to unregulated nature of job.

② less wage - only for subsistence

③ Sexual harrasment is a new challenge

④ less job security.

⑤ often harrassed on accusition of burglary.

Reasons/factors of these challenges

① oral contract - hence no job security

② No organisational strength, hence no bargaining power in fixing wages

③ lack of any legal/institutional grievance redressal mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ unregulated hours of working due to absence of laws like code of workers act

⑤ Informal, unorganised form of employment

(Steps that can be taken)

① Establish "commission of domestic workers" to formulate plans for their working conditions

② One stop centre for grievance redressal

③ make written contract mandatory.

④ fix minimum wage per hour basis.

⑤ separate judicial mechanism for speedy hearing on sexual harrasment cases

Welfare of domestic workers is important to implement Right to life and ensure human dignity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Highlight the need and challenges of mainstreaming vocational education in India. What measures have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को मुख्यधारा में लाने की आवश्यकता और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

According to NITI aayog, only 2.2% of population in India is formally trained.

This highlights the need of vocational education and formal training

Need
- ① to harness demographic dividend
- ② Promote market oriented career path
- ③ to promote entrepreneurship on knowledge economy
- ④ traditional courses have become less relevant with changing time
- ⑤ solve issues of unemployment, skill gap, joblessness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, mainstream vocational Education prevents many challenges

① low aspirational value of vocational education
② social taboo against vocational edu
③ Poor vertical-mobility structure (from school → college - job)
④ lack of standard curiculla which is uniform across India.
⑤ All colleges don't have sufficient resources to promote vocational education.
⑥ shortage of faculties, poor infrastructure

Measures taken by India

① established vocational institutes like ITIs, across India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Included vocational curriculum resources on Swayam Prabha, E-Pathshala

③ New Educational policy
↳ focuses on increasing aspirational value of vocational edu
↳ More flexibility to students in schools, colleges in choosing subjects

(Way forward)

① Need to promote Industry-academia linkage (Niti-aayog)

② Attract CSR, NRI funding towards vocational education (Niti aayog India @75 report)

③ Awareness generation about career opportunities

④ develop uniform standard curriculum.

⑤ set up independent "Skill assessment board (Niti aayog 3year action agenda)

Vocational education needs to be brought into mainstream to harness our demographic dividend